LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1847.

THE EXAMINER:

TERMS. Datase if not paid within three months.

PAUL SEYMOUR. PERLISHER.

Notes on the Ordinance of 1757.

In the History of the Ordinance of 1787. published in the National Intelligencer on the 6th of the present month, there are seval errors, which, before they become ofixed facts, should be corrected. These lotes farmish materials for the correction of

On the first of March, 1781, a commite, consisting of Mr. Jefferson, of Virnin, Mr. Chase, of Maryland, and Mr. lowers, of Rhode Island, submitted to Congress the following Plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory; The committee appointed to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory have agreed to the following resolu-

Resolved, That the territory coded or to be ceded by individual States to the United States, whenseerer the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into additiond States, bounded in the following manner, as nearly as such cossions will admit; that is to say, northwardly and southwardly by parallels of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend rom south to north, two degrees of latitude, be ginning to count from the completion of thirtynorthwardly of the forty-seventh degree shall make part of the State next below. eastwardly and westwardly they shall be bounded those on the Mississippi by that river on one side and the meridian of the lowest point of the Ohio on the other; and those adcining on the cast, by the same meridian on side, and on their eastern by the meridian of the western cape of the mouth of the Great Kanawha. And the territory eastward of this last meridian, between the Ohio, Lake Erie, and Pennsylvania, shall be one

That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, seese authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government, to adopt the constituon and laws of any one of these States, so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to committed: alteration by their ordinary legislature, and to esect, subject to a like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their

hat such temporary government shall only acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall ceire from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a convention of representatives to establish a permanent constitution and government for themselves.

Provided. That both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these That they shall forever remain a part of

the United States of America. 2. That in their persons, property, and terri-

tery, they shall be subject to the Government of to the Articles of Confederation in all those . That they shall be subject to pay a part of

the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress according | naily formed part of it. to the same common rule and measure by which appointments thereof shall be made on the

4. That their respective governments shall be to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title. 5. That after the year 1800 of the Christian ers there shall be neither slavery nor involuntaera there shall be neither slavery nor involuntaty servitude in any of the said States, otherwise
then in nanishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been

personally guilty. be in any one of the least numerous of the hirteen original States, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the ern Territory. nited States on an equal footing with the said original States, after which the assent of twords of the United States, in Congress assemided, shall be requisite in all those cases wherein, by the confederation, the assent of nine States a new required, provided the consent of nine of that year-States to such admission may be obtained according to the eleventh of the articles of confederation Until such admission by their delement, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating,

That the territory northward of the fortytifth degree, that is to say, of the completion of to the Lake of the Woods, shall be called Sylvanof Lake Michigan shall be called Michigania; and that which is eastward thereof, within the called Cherronesus, and shall include any part of the peninsula which may extend above the fortyfifth degree. Of the territory under the fortythird and forty-second degrees, that to the westward, through which the Assenisipi or Rock river runs, shall be culted Assenisipia; and that to the eastward, in which are the fountains of the Muskingum, the two Miamies of Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, the Miami of the Lake, and the Sandusky rivers, shall be called Metropolamia. Of the territory which lies under the ty-first and fortieth degrees, the western, through which the river Illinois runs, shall be called Illinois; that next adjoining, to the eastward, Secutoga; and that between this last and ennsylvania, and extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, shall be called Washington. Of the territory which lies under the thirty-ninth and thirty-eight degrees, to which shall be added so paint of land within the fork of the Ohio and Mississippi us lies under the thirty seventh degree, that to the westward, within and adjacent to which are the confluences of the ers Wabash, Shawance, Tanisee, Ohio, Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri, shall be called Polysotomig; and that to the eastward, farther be called Pelizipia.

That all the preceding articles shall be formed into a charter or compact, shall be duly executed by the President of the United States, in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal shall stand as fundamental conditions between the thirteen original States and those newly dethe particular State within which such alteration

This report was recommitted to the same com. mittee on the 17th of March, and a new one was second report agreed in substance with the first. paragraph giving names to the States to be formed out of the Western Territory. It was taken up for consideration by Congress on the 19th of April, on which day, on the motion of Mr. Spaight, of North Carolina, the following clause was struck out:

"That, after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof

The report was further considered and amendthree years, unless sooner revoked by Congress.

There shall be appointed by Congress, from time to time, a Secretary, whose commission gress goes very far to confirm it.

Mr. Blanchard, aye. Mussachusetta Mr. Gerry, aye. Mr. Partridge, ave.

Rhade Island Mr. Ellery, aye. Mr. Howell, aye. Connecticut Mr. Sherman, aye. Mr. Wardsworth, ave. Mr. Dewitt, aye.

Mr. Payne, ave.

Mr. Mercer, aye.

New Jersey Mr. Beatty, ave. Mr. Dick, aye. Peansylvania Mr. Mifflin, ave. Mr. Montgomery, av

Mr. Hand, ave. (Absent.) Maryland Mr. Stone, aye. Mr. Chase, aye. Mr. Jefferson, ave.

Mr. Monroe, ave. North Carolina Mr. Williamson, ave. Mr. Spaight, ave. South Carolina Mr. Read, no. Mr. Beresford, no.

(Absent. Thus the report of Mr. Jefferson for the temporary government of the Western Territory, without any restriction whatever as to slavery. South Carolina. It did not "lay on the table of Congress during the three years from 1784 to and other civil officers, not herein otherwise diof the land. It was repealed in 1787.

Nearly a year after the first plan was adopted. the clause originally offered by Mr. Jefferson, as a part of the charter of compact and fundamental constitutions between the thirteen original States and the new States to be formed in the Western Territory, prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude, was again submitted to Congress, omitting the time named-"after the year 1800 of the Christian era."

On the 16th of March, 1785.

"A motion was made by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Ellery, that the following proposition be

voluntary servitude in any of the States despersonally guilty; and that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the constitutions between the thirteen original States and each of the States described in the said resolve of the 23d of

The motion was, "that the following proposition be committed"—that is, committed to a said representative. Committe of the Whole House: it was not "in for the term of two years, and, in case of the the nature of an instruction to the Committee death of a representative, or removal from office, now exists in the ordinance," was proposed by the United States in Congress assembled, and was no such committee. It was a seperate, independent proposition. The very terms of it the time. cases in which the original States shall be so sub- show that it was offered as an addition to the resolve of April 23, 1784, with the intention of restoring to that resolve a clause that had origi-

Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New a republican forms, and shall admit no person Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland) voted in North Carolina, and South Carolina in the

After the commitment of this proposition it was neither called up in Congress nor noticed have, of free inhabitants, as many as shall then by any of the committees who subsequently re- after obtaining which they shall be complete change of opinion between the members of the

The subject was not laid over from this time till September, 1786. It is noticed as being before Congress on the 24th of March, the 10th of May, the 13th of July, and the 24th of August

On the 24th of March, 1786, a report was made by the grand committee of the House, to gales into Congress, any of the said States, after whom had been referred a motion of Mr. Monestablishment of their temporary govern- roe upon the subject of the Western Terri-

On the 10th of May, 1786, a report was made by another committee, consisting of Mr. Monroe, of Virginia, Mr. Johnson of Connecticut, Mr. King of Massachusetts, Mr. Kean, of South s; that of the territory under the forty-fifth and Carolina, and Mr. Pinckney, of South Caroliforty-fourth degrees, that which lies westward on take Michigan and Mr. Dane, for considering and reporting the form of a temperary peninsula formed by the lakes and waters of government for the Western Territory was re-Michigan Haron, St. Clair, and Erie, shall be ferred. This report, after amendment, was recommitted on the 13th of July following.

> On the 24th of August, 1786, the Secretary of Congress was directed to inform the inhabitants of Kaskaskias "that Congress have under their consideration the plan of a temporary gov ernment for the said district, and that its adop tion will be no longer pretracted than the importance of the subject and a due regard to their interest may require."

On the 19th of September, 1786, a committee consisting of Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut Mr. Pickney, of South Carolina, Mr. Smith, of New York, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry, of Maryland, appointed to prepare "plan of temporary government for such Disricts or new States as shall be laid out by the United States upon the principles of the acts of cession from individual States, and admitted into the Confederacy," made a report, which was taken up for consideration on the 29th; and, afup the Ohio, otherwise called the Pelisipi, shall ter some discussion and several motions to amend, the further consideration was post-

On the 26th of April, 1787, the same committee (Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pickney, Mr. Smith, of the United States, shall be promulgated and Mr. Dane, and Mr. Henry) reported "An Ordinance for the government of the Western Terscribed, unalterable but by the joint consent of ritory." It was read a second time and smendthe United States, in Congress assembled, and of ed on the 9th of May, when the next day was assigned for the third reading. On the 10th, the for by the State of Massachusetts, and was postsubmitted on the 22d of the same month. The poned. On the 9th and 10th of May, Massachusetts was represented by Mr. Gorham, Mr. The principal difference was the omission of the King, and Mr. Dane. The proposition which, on Mr. King's motion, was "committed" on the 16th of March of the preceding year, was not in the ordinance, as reported by the committee, nor was any motion made in the Congress to insert it as an amendment.

> The following is a copy of the ordinance as amended and ordered to a third reading:

Territory.
It is hereby ordained by the United States the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

Congress assembled, that there shall be appointed, from time to time, a Governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of

Congress.

There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom shall form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdic-tion, whose commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

And, to secure the rights of personal liberty and property to the inhabitants and others, purchasers in the said districts, it is hereby ordain ed that the inhabitants of such districts shall always be entitled to the benefits of the act of habeas corpus and of the trial by jury.

The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the districts such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which shall prevail in said district until the organization of the General Assembly, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the General Assembly shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit; provided, however, that said Assembly shall have no power to create perpetui-

The Governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and appoint and commission all officers in the same be the rank of general officers; all officers of that rank shall be appointed and commissioned by ongress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be orreceived the vote of every State present except ganized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates 1787." During these three years it was the law rected, shall, during the continuance of this temporary Government, be appointed by the

The Governor shall, as soon as may be, proed to lay out the district into counties and passage townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature, so soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, within the said district. pon giving due proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships as aforesaid, to represent them in General Assembly: provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of re-presentatives shall be regulated by the Legislashall be a citizen of one of the United States, or The assertion that this clause, "as it now exists and shall likewise hold, in his own right, in fee in the ordinance," was "proposed and carried by thus produced is productive of agues and

The representatives thus elected shall serve another in his stead, to serve for the residue of

cases for the good government of said district. further, that the lands of the non-resident proprictors shall in no instance be taxed higher

the Council or House of Representatives, and. having been passed by a majority in both Houses, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent, ported plans for the government of the West- and valid; but no bill or legislative act whatever two bodies. To this may be attributed the adonshall be valid or of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene. prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The said inhabitants or settlers shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and to bear a proportional part of the burdens of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, shall at any time think proper to appoint in such district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity; the Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor, prescribed on the 27th day of January 785, to the Secretary at War, mutatis mutandia.

Whensoever any of the said States shall have of free inhabitants as many as are equal in number to the one-thirteenth part of the citizens of the original States, to be computed from the last enumeration, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States: on an equal footing with the said original States provided the consent of so many States in Congress is first obtained as may at that time be ompetent to such admission.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1781, and the same are hereby annulled

Such was the ordinance for the government of the Western Territory when it was ordered to a third reading on the 10th of May, 1787. It had then made no further progress in the development of those great principles for which it has since been distinguished as "one of the greatest monuments of civil jurisprudence."-It made no provision for the equal distribution of estates. It said nothing of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty-nothing of the rights of conscience nowledge, or education. It did not contain the articles of compact, which were to remain unaltered forever, unless by common consent. We now come to the time when these great principles were first brought forward.

On the 9th of July, 1787, the ordinance again referred. The committee now consisted of Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, Mr. R. H. Lee, of Virginia, Mr. Kean, the new members, were a majority.

This committee did not "merely revise the orinance;" they prepared and reported the great Bill of Rights for the territory northwest of

The question is here presented, why was Mr. wants stories and poetry; another ab-Carrington, a new member of the committee, hors all this. The politician wants nothplaced at the head of it, to the exclusion of Mr. ing but politics. One must have something Dane and Mr. Smith, who had served previously? In the absence of positive evidence, there ap- ic, and a next door neighbor wonders that a pears to be but one answer to this question .- man of sense will put such stuff in his pa-The opinion of all the members were known in per. Something spicy comes out and the Congress. In the course of debate new views editor is a blackguard. Next comes some had been presented, which must have been re- thing argumentative, and the editor is a dull ceived with general approbation. A majority fool. And so between them all, you see of the committee were the advocates of these the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And views, and the member by whom they were presented to the House was selected as the chair-man. There is nothing improbable or out of the flect that what does not please them, may ship when the stars are wrapt in darkness. usual course of proceeding in this. Indeed the please the next man, but they insist that if prompt action of the committee and of the Conthe paper does not suit them, it is good for
nothing.

without the clause prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude after the year 1800. On the question to agree to the report, after the prohibitory clause was struck out, the year and mays were required by Mr. Beresford. The mays were required by Mr. Beresford. The mays were required by Mr. Beresford. The mode of such acts and pro-

juired by Mr. Yates) were as fdlows: New Hampshire (Abient.)

Massachusetts Mr. Holten, ave. Mr. Dane, aye. Khode Island (Absent.) Connecticut (Absent.) New York Mr. Smith, ave. Mr. Haring, aye. Mr. Tates, aye. New Jersey Mr. Clarke, ave. Mr. Schureman, ave Pennsylvania Absent. Mr. Kearney, aye Delaware Mr. Mitchell, ave.

Maryland (Absent.) Virginia Mr. Grayson, aye. Mr. R. H. Lee, aye Me Carrington, aye. North Carolina Mi Bount aye. Mr Hawkins, aye. South Carolina Mr. Kean, aye. Mr. Hager, ave. Mr. Few, ave.

Mr. Pierce, aye. It appears, then, that, instead of having "this rdinance under deliberation and revision for hree years and six months," in fice days it was assed through all the forms of legislation—the reference, the action of the committee, the report, the three several readings, the discussion and amendment by Congress, and the final

compact:

convicted: Provided always. That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid

and without such a provision it could not have but for the health of the public .- Chambeen carried at all; besides, the clause, "as it bers' Edinburg Journal. King was not present.

The General Assembly shall consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, to consist of five members, to be appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, to continue in office during pleasure, any three of whom to be July, 1787. The whole of that day was occu- away from the traces of expediency, and ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES. - Nathan Ward. Mr. King's motion to commit was agreed to eight States (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Comment of Said dietrio).

Are who have of whom to be advance of the last four-tient states (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Comment of Said dietrio).

Are who have of the business was a law who thinks and writes with the same pen, shall have a legislative authority complete in all cases for the good government of Said dietrio).

Are who have for the last four-tien dollars for the last four-tien years been connected with the Ceylon mission, arrived in this city on the 13th line with provided, that me act of the said General Assembly shall be construed to affect any lands the saiding to the whole number of free persons, inthe affirmative, and three States (Virginia, property of the United States: and provided, cluding those bound to service for a term of genius, and his talents of a high order, is ser. fifths of all other persons."

There was of course free intercourse and intertion on the same day of the clause in the ordinance and the clause in the Constitution.

The accompanying copy of the ordinance shows the amendments made in Congress on the 12th of July to Mr. Carrington's report of the 11th. All that was struck out is printed in italics.) what was inserted is in SHALL CAPITALS. The reader on comparing this with the plans previously reported by Mr. Jefferson and by Mr. Johnson, will see that most of the principles on Secretary, and such other officers as Congress which "its wisdom and fame rests" were first presented by Mr. Carrington.

Most persons think the selection of suit-

of the business. How great an error!

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1847. Selections for Newspapers.

over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but what shall not be selected, fellowship .- Phila. Saturday Courier. is indeed "no easy task." If every person who reads a newspaper, could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had-his paper must have something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he does is the easiest part of his tabor. A paper when completed should be one that the editor would be willing to read to his wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he get such a paper, he will find his labor a most dif-ficult one. Every subscriber thinks the pa-per is printed for his especial benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor, if but Massachusetts, art. R. And Mr. Smith, of few people in the vicinity have been so un-New York. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Lee, and Mr. fortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor should have such things in his paper whethscribers as an editor may have just so many different tastes he has to consult. One

Liverpool. Of them Mr. Carr, of the medical attendant was hardly ever out of them, and when any epidemics visited the town these places exhibited their results in perfection; the surface being in a most disgraceful state, covered to some depth with putrid mud, so that the inhabitants were compelled to place large stones at intervals to enable them to reach their houses by stepping from one to another. It is also stated by Mr. Samuel Holme that in Freemason's row he found about two years ago a court of houses, the floors of which were below the public street, and the area of the whole court was a floating mass of putrified anicourt was a floating mass of putrified animal and vegetable matter, so dreadfully of. G. Shaw, Esq., of this city, was ordained a fensive that he was obliged to make a precipiest of the Catholic Church at the Cathedral in Franklin street last week, together with a Mr. cipitate retreat; yet the whole of the houses O'Donnell, a native of Ireland. The services were inhabited. Since these sinks of insa-lubrity have been paved the change in the ordination sermon of Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Worpated. In one place, (Bridport court.) we noticed among them many of the immedi-which contains eighteen houses, the cases of ate relatives of Mr. Shaw.—Christian World. sickness were eighteen before to four after Dr. Henry U. Onderdonk, who resigned the On the 12th of July, (as above stated,) Mr the flags were laid down. In another alley Dane offered the following amendment, which was adopted as the sixth of the articles of the to twenty-eight in former years; and, so far was adopted as the sixth of the articles of the to twenty-eight in former years; and, so far in the use of ardent spirits, will, we understand, as observation has been extended, which it be most likely restored to his bishopric by the means to the support of relatives or friends "Article the Sixth. There shall be neither has been to fifty-seven of the houses, the Convention about to sit; the evidence being rendered destitute by Intemperance; all slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said fronts of which have been paved, to eighty territory, otherwise than in the punishment of five cases of sickness which occurred before paving, only sixteen have taken place palians of Philadelphia.

since. The obvious effects of smoothing Diplomatic Relations with Rose.-A cor-

He bas Knemics desirous of his acquaintance. We are sure

classes, he must have the approbation of a hitherto occupied by the Presbyterians.

able matter for a newspaper the easiest part s by all means the most difficult. To look will always extend to him the right hand of pression. Rules for the Journey of Life.

Dr. West, were, according to his memo. junction, to love from the heart those who, of prayer and the song of praise should as randum, thrown together as general way. justly or unjustly, may have attacked our marks in the journey of life:-

they may appear to be.

professedly engaged in worship. Never to resent a supposed injury know the viewe and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

external appearance.

or religious opinions.

son who is censured in company, so far as knowledge. - Wilberforce. truth and propriety will allow.

years of age, nor with a woman, nor an en- Pilate?-Sir Thomas Brown. Not to effect to be witty, or to jest, so as

to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices. To speak with calmness and deliberation, on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct tthe note my failings. On all occasions to have in prospec end of life and a future state. Sensibility is like the stars; they can

hood excusable.—Bartlett. Every evil is an occasion, and a teacher It betrays a greater soul to answer a satire is a proof that I have been faithless to my resolutions. with patience, than with wit.

on the 12th. (and amended, as stated below;) sew that pavements, which are constructed and on the 13th it was read a third time, and merely for the convenience of transit in passed by the unanimous voe of the eight States present in the Congress.

On the passage, the year andmays (being re
On the passage, the year andmays (being re
This ordinance was read a time the would enter the minds of dences, there were 85 livings under £50 a year, and that the whole sum applied in augments—tion of these livings was £5,277, which is 1

28th part of what had been applied to the building of palaces for the bishops. It cost more to lodge three prelates like the bishop of London, then has been laid out by the Ecclesiastical corporation of Liverpool having recently paved the courts and alleys of that town, it Commissioners in pecuniary residences for 69 us-to temperate drinkers (as they consider it has been observed that the health of the clergymen, and in improving the miserable in themselves) of intoxicating fluids; and we people residing in them has wonderfully im-people residing in them has wonderfully im-proved and that deaths were less frequent proved, and that deaths were less frequent. ration among the establishments of the country This led to further inquiry, and attention will depend not on the splendor in which it sets nence, and judge in our case what we ought was directed to six of the worst courts in a few-its prelates and others-but on its pow- to do.

southern dispensary, remarks that they were formerly so notoriously unhealthy that the medical attendant was hardly ever out of Moderator, and the Rev. T. N. Benedict, Scribe.

ORDINATION.-Mr. J. C. Shaw, son of Robert health of the inhabitants has been more re- cester, was most lucid and eloquent, as well as and all know that half the cost of our Courts, markable than what may have been anticilicity. The congregation was quite large, and by Intoxicating drinks; and the cost of these

service is claimed in any of the original States, causeways, by means of flags or other parrespondent of the Times, enumerates some diffiving materials, is to do away with such ine- culties in the way of the interposition of En- Hook, where groggeries most abound, and qualities as form receptacles for the stag-nant water left by rain, and the offals of voluntary servitude in any of the States described in the resolve of Congress of the 23d of April, 1784, otherwise than in the punishment the fronts of their residences. The malaria Queen of England and all her adherents, and ness, and leads to all manner of immorality and shall likewise hold, in his own right, in fee in the ordinance, was "proposed and carried by thus productive of agues and ple are unrevoked, which Paul V. appointed to simple, two hundred acres of land within the Mr. King, when neither Jefferson nor Dane was other painful and fatal diseases. It is there-

fifty acres of land in the said district, if a citi- sition submitted by Mr. King in 1785, (which have the charge of these matters in towns, rertiser says that Mr. Davis, the benevolent Jerresidence, if a foreigner, in addition, shall be was never afterwards called up in Congress,) not only to see that their streets are well sey Quaker, returned to Burlington from New this graduate of the State Prison, and that necessary to qualify a man as elector for the there was no provision for reclaiming fugitives; paved for the convenience of pedestrians, York on Friday evening, accompanied by twenty poor women, for whom he has pledged him- and try to convince them of the naughtiness of ber whom he has already taken under his pro-

on the Western Territory." At that time there the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or Mr. Dane on the 12th of July, 1787, and carried We never hear the remark made of a Diocesas Convention.—The sixty-third antownship for which he was a member to elect by the unanimous vote of Congress when Mr. wan "that he has enemies," without feeling nual convention of the Diocese of New York, they buy, that magistrate or other dignity on Wednesday, 29th September, at 10 o'clock class hotel, and any quantity of legislators

years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three- sure to find enemies at every corner. A Congregationalism in New York .truthful paragraph that he has written, dar. The Orthodox Congregational Association The Congress and the Convention were both ling vice that he has denounced, or sense in N. Y., was held at Clinton, N. Y., Auin session at the same time in Philadelphia. even of his superiority over themselves, in gust 26. Present 17 members, 2 delegates duce many to say severe things of him and from foreign bodies, 3 members ex-officiobring his good name in contempt. When and 14 invited corresponding members. A lived the energetic, active, talented man, committee was appointed to prepare a plan who had no enemies . Even perfection it. for Union-either a union by local Associaself in the life of Christ was ridiculed, spo. tions, or a General Congregation Union or ken against, abused, spit upon and cast Convention-in aid of truth and piety in our land. The committee reported, but as A man who has enemies need not relax there was not time to consider the subject, his efforts, nor presume that he is the worst it was laid on the table. This meeting of person that ever lived. If he is upright in the General Association of New York, his dealings and benevolent in his disposi. would seem to indicate quite an advance of tion, obliging and accommodating to all Congregationalism in the midst of the field and brethren! judge for us! What ought

good conscience, and his sleep will be re- What Christianity Teaches. - Christianity teaches us not to set our hearts on We would not give a farthing for the man earthly possessions and earthly honors; and who has no enemies-who panders to the thereby provides for our really loving, or depraved appetite of the bad, and pretends even cordially forgiving those who have been and child in an attire that kings and queens to uncommon sanctity among the religious more successful than ourselves in the attain--who never denounces sin for fear of a ment of them, or who have even designedly frown, or expresses himself as a friend to thwarted us in the pursuit. "Let the rich," virtue lest he be ridiculed. No-give us says the apostle, "rejoice in that he is the faithful individual who sustains the right brought low." How can he who means at fearful odds, and speaks out boldly when to attempt, in any degree, to obey this previce comes in like a flood. Such a man is cept, be irreconcilably hostile towards one honored and approved by Heaven, and we who may have been instrumental in his de-

Christianity also teaches us not to prize human estimation at a very high rate; and The following rules, from the papers of thereby provides for the practice of her inreputation or wounded our character. She Never to ridicule sacred things, or what commands not the show but the reality of others may esteem such; however absurd meekness and gentleness; and by thus taking away the ailment of anger and the Never to show levity when the people are fomenters of discord, she provides for the present without wishing to spring on to anmaintenance of peace and the restoration of other section that lies before thee. till I good temper among men.

It is another capital excellency of Christianity, that she values moral attainments at common situations. A long continued Never to judge a person's character by a far higher rate than intellectual acquisi-Always to take the part of an absent per-

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds self Never to think the worse of another on an infamous history. The Canaanitish account of his differing from me in political woman lives more happily without a name, than Herodias with one. And who had Not to dispute with a man more than 70 not rather have been the good thief, than

Oblivion is not to be hired. The great they had not been, to be found in the register of God, not in the record of man.—Ib.

'Tis all one to lie in St. Innocent's Church-yard, as in the sands of Egypt.

Ready to be any thing, in the ecstacy of being ever, and as content with six foot as which thou art. the moles of Andrian .- Ib.

Who knows whether the best of men b known? or whether there be not more remarkable persons forgot, than any that stand remembered in the known account of that you would bear others better. time !-- Ib.

Sincerity does not consist in speaking your mind on all occasions, but in doing it when silence would be censurable, and false-

NUMBER 17.

Unquestionably there has been more liquor

is a member of the Human Family, and his welfare ought to be cherished by all his brethren of that family.

But throw aside all benevolence and hu mane interest as cant and sickly sentimentality, and look at the matter in another light : All of us are in some sort tax-pavers by Intoxicating drinks; and the cost of these now fearfully large, is becoming more and more intolerable. We know-well that the

'Moral Suasion,' did we hear some of you mumble? Go to the five Points or the the anathemas against Queen, nobles and peo- and evil; and see how their ears will be opened, their consciencies pricked, and their same: provided, also, a freehold or life estate in present," is singularly incorrect. In the propofore the duty of all official persons who

Provided, also, a freehold or life estate in present," is singularly incorrect. In the propofore the duty of all official persons who

Provided, also, a freehold or life estate in present," is singularly incorrect. In the propofore the duty of all official persons who self to obtain comfortable homes. The num- liquor-selling! How prompt will be their answer, (if they deign to give you any,) that this church-member distils the liquor will assemble in St. John's Chapel, in that city, wholesales it, while Col. S. sells it at a firstthe License! What did they pay the City cash, why should they be railed at for using the privilege they have thus bought? If there is any question of conscience about it. ought not the City to look to that? What was the money exacted for

> Candid adversaries! what ought we Temperance men to do ! What does fidelity to our convictions demand of us ' All around os men and brethren are reeling cursing. falling, dying, from the effects of Liquor all around us are beggary, famishing, idle ness, vice, lewdness, theft, brawling, and murder, the palpable fruits of Intemperance. all around us children are growing up fore doomed to the wretchedness, the crimes and the fate of their drunken progenitors. Men

> "Give me," says a recent vigorous writer the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the Globe: I will clothe every man, woman, would be proud of: I will build a school house upon every hill side and in every val ley over the whole habitable earth; I will supply that school house with a competent teacher: I will build an academy in every town, and fill it with able professors: I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace : I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on another, around the earth's broad circumference; and the voice cend like a universal holocaust to Heaven.

CHOICE PASSAGES. From Richter.

Look upon every day as the whole of life, not merely as a section; and enjoy the

Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities for good actions, but make use of walk is better than a short flight.

they will expect still more merit in your Do not seek to justify all thy actions. Value nothing merely because it is thy

own, and look not always upon thyself. If thou wouldst be free, joyful, and calm, take the only means that cannot be affected by accident -virtue.

An evil vanishes, if I do not ask after it.

Vanity, insensibility, and custom, make one steadfast. Wherefore not virtue still Never say, if you had not these sorrows,

What is sixty years' pain to eternity! Necessity, if it cannot be altered, becomes resignation.

Most men judge so miserably; why would you be praised by a child? Not to the evil, but to myself, do I owe my pain. Epictetus was not unhappy!

Never act in the heat of emotion let reason answer first.